REPORT 1214

STATISTICAL MEASUREMENTS OF CONTACT CONDITIONS OF 478 TRANSPORT-AIRPLANE LANDINGS DURING ROUTINE DAYTIME OPERATIONS ¹

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SUMMARY

Statistical measurements of contact conditions have been obtained, by means of a special photographic technique, of 478 landings of present-day transport airplanes made during routine daylight operations in clear air at the Washington National Airport. From these measurements, sinking speeds, rolling velocities, bank angles, and horizontal speeds at the instant before contact have been evaluated and a limited statistical analysis of the results has been made.

The analysis indicates that, for transport airplanes in general, the gusty-wind condition had a substantial effect in increasing the values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity likely to be equaled or exceeded once for a given number of landings but had essentially no effect on the airspeeds at contact. Specifically, in 1,000 landings under conditions of no gusts, the values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity (in the direction of the first wheel to touch) likely to be equaled or exceeded once are 3.5 ft/sec, 4.8°, and 4.4 deg/sec, respectively; for the same probability of 1 out of 1,000 landings made under conditions with gusts, the values of these respective quantities increase to 4.7 ft/sec, 6.6°, and 5.3 deg/sec. In general, the transport airplanes landing at Washington National Airport touch down at airspeeds which have a considerable margin above the stall; in 1 out of 1,000 landings, the landing speed will probably equal or exceed an airspeed 60 percent above the stalling speed (based on an assumed loading of 0.9 of the maximum permissible landing weight).

Although wing loading was seen to have some effect on the sinking speeds of various transport airplanes, that is, there was a tendency for airplanes with higher wing loading to land with higher sinking speeds, the actual correspondence was rather poor, and study of a greater number of landings is required in order to isolate the influence of wing loading and other parameters which cause the differences in sinking speeds for the various types of airplanes.

INTRODUCTION

At the present time, airplanes and their landing gears are being designed to satisfy landing-loads requirements which are based on experience with earlier airplanes. Design procedures also are based largely on past experience. The sizes and speeds of airplanes have steadily increased, with associated changes in structural flexibility, weight distribution, landing speeds, and other characteristics, since these design procedures and requirements were established. For this reason and as a result of the increased economic pressure toward a reduction in weight, it has become necessary to reexamine the landing-loads problem in order to establish up-to-date requirements and design procedures that will insure safety with the least possible cost in weight.

The first step in developing more rational landing-loads requirements is to obtain information on the severity and frequency of the load-producing conditions likely to be encountered by an airplane in landing. The conditions which produce or influence the loads on the landing gear and airplane structure are the sinking speed, horizontal speed, attitude angles, angular velocities, and so forth, which exist at the instant of touchdown. Inasmuch as many indeterminate factors influence these quantities, they must be treated as a statistical problem. For the case of aircraft-carrier operations, a substantial amount of statistical information on landing approach conditions has been obtained by the Navy and is being augmented continually. For land-based operations, on the other hand, very little suitable information is available, particularly for operations of present-day transport airplanes.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has undertaken the project of obtaining statistical measurements of landing contact conditions for present-day transport airplanes during routine operations. The equipment for obtaining the measurements was set up at the Washington National Airport in the middle of January 1953, with the permission and cooperation of the airport authorities. From that time until the middle of April 1953, in about 56 hours of operation (during portions of 15 different days), a total of 630 airplane landings were photographed and, of these, 478 were suitable for evaluation and analysis.

Preliminary results for the first 126 usable landings (the first 20 hours of operation), together with a brief statistical analysis, have been reported in reference 1. These 126 landings also are included in the analysis of the 478 landings reported herein. Photographs were obtained for the landings of varieties of present-day twin-engine and four-engine airplanes. From these records, sinking speeds, horizontal speeds, bank angles, and rolling velocities have been evaluated and a limited statistical analysis of the results has been made.

¹ Supersedes NACA TN 3194, 1954.

APPARATUS AND METHOD

A photograph of the equipment used for obtaining statistical data on the landing contact conditions is shown as figure 1. The equipment consists essentially of a constantspeed 35-millimeter motion-picture camera fitted with a telephoto lens of 40-inch focal length, supported on a vertical shaft which provides for tracking the airplane only in azimuth. The trailer on which the equipment is mounted can be raised on jacks to permit very accurate leveling of the camera and provide a rigid support. Since no instruments are installed in the airplanes, pilots are unaware that landings are being monitored. The camera was set up at a distance of 800 to 1,000 feet from the runway so that it offered no obstruction to aircraft on the airport proper. All the data in the present analysis were obtained from photographs of landings made at Washington National Airport on a runway which is 5,210 feet long and extends from a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction.

The sinking speed for each of the two wheels of the main landing gear is determined from a consideration of the range and the time rate of change of wheel location, which in turn is obtained by measuring the change in image-wheel position over a 5-frame interval (4 time intervals) immediately prior to first-wheel contact. The camera runs at an accurately controlled rate of 25 frames per second; thus, the sinking speed (as well as the other quantities) is determined over a time interval of 1/25 second prior to contact, which corresponds to a vertical height of about 1/2 foot for a sinking speed of 2 ft/sec. The formula used to determine vertical velocity for each of the main-gear wheels is given in reference 2 along with its derivation and the corrections to be applied. The average of the sinking speeds for the two main-gear wheels is considered to be the sinking speed for the airplane center of gravity. Some center-of-gravity sinking speeds were obtained by reading a point on the fuselage near the center of gravity for those landings in which both wheels were not visible.

The rolling velocity of the airplane is determined from a consideration of the known wheel tread and the difference in the values of sinking speed for the two wheels. The roll-attitude angle, or bank angle, at the instant of contact is determined from the relative vertical positions of the

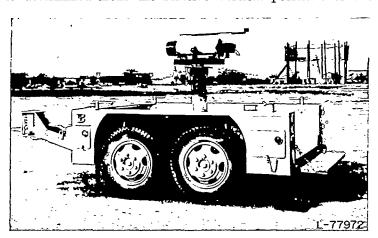


FIGURE 1.—Equipment for measuring landing contact conditions.

wheel images, together with the range and wheel tread, according to the formula:

$$\phi = \frac{180}{\pi f} \left[(h_l - h_\tau) \frac{D}{T \cos \theta} - \left(d - \frac{h_l + h_\tau}{2} \right) \cos \theta \right]$$

where

- d distance from film-frame reference to optical center of frame, 0.536 in.
- D perpendicular distance to center line of runway from camera, 795 ft
- f lens focal length, 40 in.
- h_t distance from film-frame reference to left wheel, in.
- h_{τ} distance from film-frame reference to right wheel, in.
- T airplane main-axle wheel tread, ft
- θ azimuth angle at camera between D and line to airplane wheels at time of contact, deg
- ϕ bank angle, deg (positive for right bank)

The photograph in figure 2 is a sample frame from a landing sequence and illustrates the appearance of the record for a relatively large roll angle at contact (5.5°). The instant of contact can usually be determined readily by the puff of smoke from the tire. The spot of light appearing in the center of this figure is produced by instrumentation in the camera which denotes the azimuth angle for use in evaluating the data and is not due to any installation in the airplane.

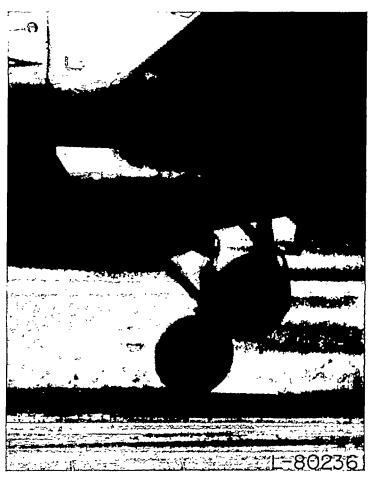


FIGURE 2.—Sample frame from landing sequence showing smoke puff at tire contact.

Horizontal velocities are determined from the change in position of the airplane image with respect to the image of a stationary background object appearing in two or more successive frames according to the equation:

$$V_{H} = \frac{D}{f \cos^{2} \theta'} \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta t}$$

where

 Δh change in distance on film from airplane image to image of background object, in.

 Δt time interval corresponding to Δh , sec

 V_H horizontal velocity, ft/sec

azimuth angle at camera between line of D and line to airplane center of gravity at time of frames in which Δh was measured.

Horizontal velocities were determined as closely as possible to the time of contact; in no case did the time exceed ½ second prior to contact. Because the longitudinal deceleration immediately prior to contact normally will be about 0.1g, the horizontal velocity ½ second before contact would be about 1½ ft/sec higher than the actual velocity at contact. A more complete and detailed description of the apparatus and equipment, considerations in design, method of operation, and data reduction can be found in reference 2.

Landings were photographed for twelve present-day twinengine and four-engine airplanes; general specification data for these airplanes are given in table I.

ACCURACY

The accuracy in terms of probable error in the quantities determined as a result of errors in film reading and the error introduced by neglecting the vertical acceleration is as follows:

Sinking speed, ft/sec	± 0.1
Rolling velocity, deg/sec	±1/4
Bank angle, deg	$\leq \pm 0.1$
Horizontal velocity, ft/sec	

For a more detailed account of sources of error and accuracy of the results, especially with regard to sinking speed, see reference 2.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The values of sinking speed, forward ground speed, bank angle, rolling velocity, and other pertinent data are listed in table II for each of the 478 airplane landings. The statistical analysis of these results is presented in terms of frequency distributions (figs. 3 and 4) and probability curves (figs. 5 to 11). The data have been analyzed as a whole as well as grouped according to landings with and without gusts, where the gusty condition is defined (according to ref. 3) as sudden, intermittent increases in speed with at least a 10-mph (9-knot) variation between peaks and lulls. The peaks must reach at least 18 mph (16 knots), and the average time interval between peaks and lulls should usually not exceed 20 seconds.

The Pearson type III probability curves were determined in the manner described in reference 4. Values of the statistical parameters (mean value, standard deviation σ , and coefficient of skewness α_3) for sinking speed, bank angle, rolling velocity, and airspeed at contact, which are used in the determination of the probability curves, are listed in table III for the various airplane categories and gust conditions. These curves, which fit the data reasonably well, provide a systematic fairing of the data and permit some extrapolation, which gives an indication of the magnitudes of the various quantities likely to be encountered in a greater number of landings than were actually observed.

The stalling speeds used in this evaluation were taken from flight manuals of the various airplanes or from the available test results for the landing configuration, with the arbitrary assumption that the landing weight was 90 percent of the maximum permissible landing weight. The airspeed was determined as the sum of the measured horizontal speed and the parallel component (in the direction of the runway) of wind velocity measured at the control tower.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

SINKING SPEED

The frequency distributions of sinking speed for the center of gravity and the first wheel to touch (fig. 3) are very similar and indicate no significant difference in the statistics of these quantities. Only sinking-speed data pertaining to the center of gravity of the airplane therefore are presented in the rest of the report, and these data may be considered to apply to either the center of gravity or the first wheel to touch.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SPECIFICATION DATA FOR TRANSPORT AIRPLANES

Air- plane	Type of transport airplane	Maximum gross weight, lb	Wing area, sq ft	Maximum wing loading, lb/sq ft	Maximum parmissible landing weight, lb	Stalling speed for 0,9 maxi- mum land- ing weight, mph	Main-axle wheel tread, ft	Maximum lift coefficient, landing con- dition
A B O D E F	Twin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTwin-engineTour-engineTour-engineTour-engineTwin-engine	17, 500 27, 000 31, 000 45, 000 42, 750 73, 000	545 988 970 1,380 906 1,463	32.0 27.3 32.0 33.0 47.2 49.8	15, 000 25, 000 29, 000 45, 000 42, 000 63, 500	67 67 72 72 83 80	15 18. 5 18. 5 26 25 28	2. 12 1. 96 2. 04 2. 29 2. 78 2. 42
G H J* K	Twin-engine Four-engine Four-engine Four-engine Four-engine Four-engine Four-engine	41, 790 107, 000 120, 000 88, 000 103, 000 142, 500	817 1, 650 1, 650 1, 463 1, 463 1, 769	51. 1 64. 9 72. 7 60. 0 70. 4 80. 5	39, 800 85, 500 98, 000 75, 000 88, 000 121, 700	85 85 90 84 90 98	25. 5 28 28 28 26 26 28. 5	2.36 2.54 2.54 2.57 2.60 2.42

^{*}Average of specification data for these two transport airplanes used in analysis.

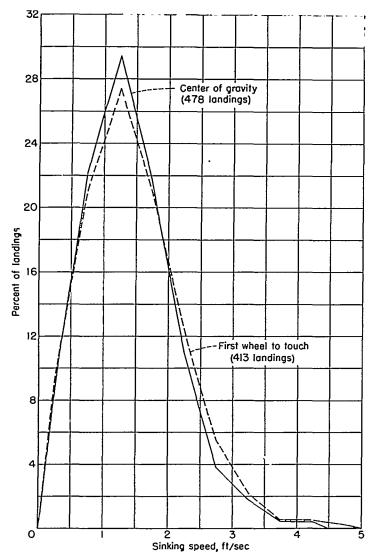


FIGURE 3.—Comparison of frequency distributions of sinking speeds for center of gravity and first wheel to touch.

The frequency distributions of the percentage of landings occurring in various 0.5-ft/sec ranges of sinking speeds (fig. 4(a)) show that the greatest percentage (29.5 percent or 141) of the landings occurred in the range from 1.0 to 1.5 ft/sec. The mean for all 478 landings was 1.38 ft/sec, and no landings exceeded a sinking speed of 4.5 ft/sec. A comparison of frequency distributions of sinking speeds for conditions of gusts (271 landings) and no gusts (207 landings) indicates the marked effect of gusty conditions on sinking speed (fig. 4(b)). Although the greatest percentages of landings for the gusty condition (28.7 percent) and the nogust condition (30.4 percent) occurred in the same range of sinking speed (1.0 to 1.5 ft/sec), substantially greater numbers of landings are shown to occur at lower sinking speeds for conditions of no gusts than for gusty conditions. At the higher sinking speeds, a greater number of landings occur for the gust condition than for the no-gust condition. The mean value of all sinking speeds for conditions of no gusts was 1.22 ft/sec, and the standard deviation was 0.57 ft/sec; the mean of all sinking speeds measured in gustywind conditions was 1.50 ft/sec, and the standard deviation

was 0.76 ft/sec. No landing exceeded a sinking speed of 3.4 ft/sec for conditions without gusts; the maximum value of sinking speed attained during gusty conditions was 4.5 ft/sec. The wind velocity (measured at the control tower) for conditions of no gusts ranged up to 18 mph with crosswind components (at 90° with respect to the direction of the runway) up to 11 mph. For the gusty condition, the mean wind speeds ranged from 14 to 28 mph with gust velocities up to 38 mph and cross winds up to 17 mph. It cannot be definitely stated, therefore, that the differences shown are due solely to gustiness, inasmuch as the associated higher winds and higher cross winds may also have some influence.

Although the difference in mean values of sinking speed between the landings with gusts (1.50 ft/sec) and the landings without gusts (1.22 ft/sec) was only of the order of 1/4 ft/sec (fig. 4(b)) for this number of landings, the difference was significant according to a method of statistical analysis concerning significant differences in variables (ref. 5). The difference in standard deviations from the means was also significant.

The probability curves of sinking speeds for all airplane landings are shown in figure 5 and indicate in a more graphic manner the effect of gusty conditions, as compared to the no-gust condition, on the probability of occurrence of various sinking speeds. For example, the curve for the condition without gusts, under which 207 observations were made, indicates that a sinking speed of 3.5 ft/sec would be expected to be equaled or exceeded once in about 1,000 landings; the curve for gusty conditions (271 landings) indicates that the same sinking speed (3.5 ft/sec) should be equaled or exceeded once in only about 60 landings. For gusty conditions, a value of sinking speed of 4.7 ft/sec would be equaled or exceeded once in 1,000 landings. The curve for all landings, which combined the conditions of gusts and no gusts in a relative frequency of occurrence of about 3 to 2, indicates that 3.5 ft/sec will probably be equaled or exceeded once in about 150 landings.

For six types of airplanes, the probability curves of sinking speed based on 36 to 100 observations per type indicate substantial differences in the probability of equaling or exceeding a given sinking speed (fig. 6). These probability curves for the various individual transport types are preliminary and should be considered to indicate trends only, in view of the relatively small number of landings for the different types. A comparison of the probability curves of sinking speed determined from the data of the first 60 landings for all airplanes, and then, successively, for 126, 243, and 478 landings, as more landings were photographed, indicated that probably on the order of 200 landings are required to establish a probability curve which would have a practical degree of reliability.

One factor which was thought to be particularly responsible for the difference in sinking-speed statistics for the various types of airplanes was the wing loading. Actually, the correlation between sinking speeds and wing loading is rather poor (see table I and fig. 6). Airplane B which has the lowest wing loading exhibited the lowest sinking speeds, but, among the rest of the airplanes, no apparent relationship

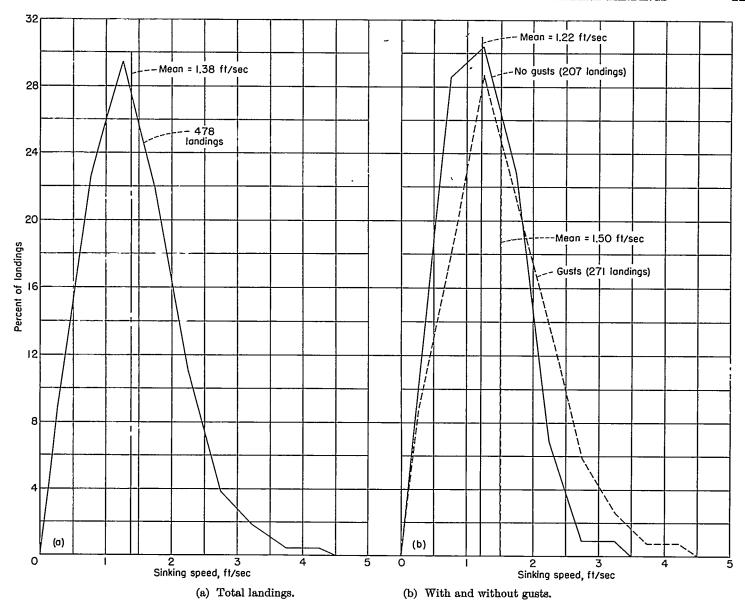


Figure 4.—Frequency distributions of center-of-gravity sinking speeds of transport airplanes during routine operations for all 478 landings and for conditions of no gusts (207 landings) and gusts (271 landings).

existed between wing loading and sinking speeds. In an attempt to suppress the influence of factors associated with individual airplanes which might mask the effect of wing loading, the data were grouped into categories of low, medium and high wing loading. The groupings were as follows: The low-wing-loading group included airplane types A, B, C, and D with a range of gross-weight wing loadings of 27 to 33 lb/sq ft; the medium-wing-loading group included airplane types E, F, and G with a wing-loading range from 47 to 51 lb/sq ft; and the high-wing-loading group included airplane types H, I, J, and K with a range of wing loading of 65 to 80 lb/sq ft. The probability curves of sinking speed according to the above groupings (fig. 7) indicate a tendency toward substantiating the assumption that a given sinking speed more probably will be equaled or exceeded for a more highly loaded airplane, but the correspondence is still not complete. The curve for the low-wing-loading group indicates the lowest probability for a given sinking speed. However, the medium- and high-wing-loading groups are reversed from the presumed order; that is, the mediumwing-loading group indicates a higher probability of equaling or exceeding a given sinking speed than the high-wing-loading group. It appears that, although the effect of increasing the wing loading above about 30 lb/sq ft tends at first to increase the probability of equaling or exceeding a given sinking speed, a point is reached beyond which other factors such as pilot technique, airline policy, airplane handling qualities, and so forth, become predominant and offset any further direct correspondence between sinking-speed probability and wing loading. It should be pointed out that all the airplanes in the low-wing-loading group had conventional landing gears, whereas the aircraft in the medium- and high-wing-loading groups had gears of the tricycle type.

The effect of gusts on the probability of equaling or exceeding a given sinking speed for the medium- and high-wing-loading groups is similar to that found previously for the total airplane-landing population (fig. 5); that is, gusty conditions increased the probability of equaling or exceeding a given sinking speed. However, for the low-wing-loading group, there was, essentially, no effect due to gusts.

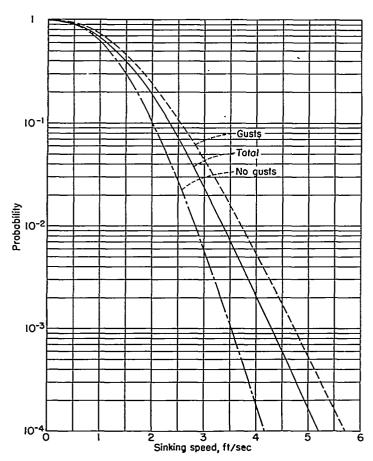


Figure 5.—Probability of equaling or exceeding sinking speed for conditions of gusts, no gusts, and total landings.

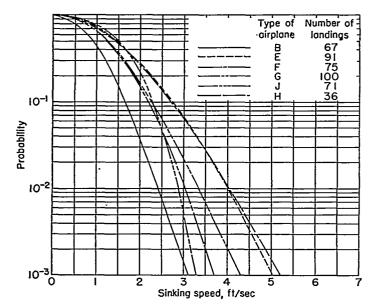
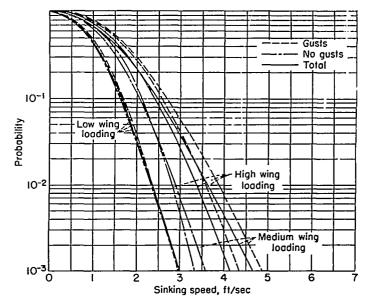


Figure 6.—Probability of equaling or exceeding sinking speed for six types of airplanes.



Landing condition		Number of landings	
Dalaring condition	Low wing loading	Medium wing loading	High wing loading
Gusts No gusts Total	45 47 92	148 118 266	78 42 120

FIGURE 7.—Probability of equaling or exceeding sinking speed for airplanes of low, medium, and high wing loadings and for conditions of gusts, no gusts, and total landings.

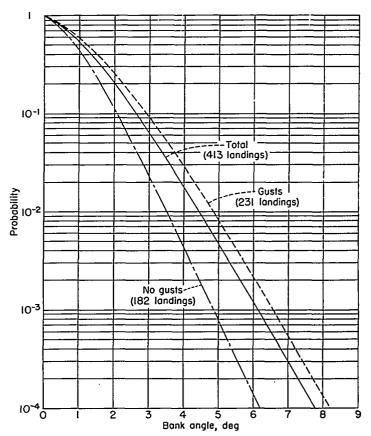
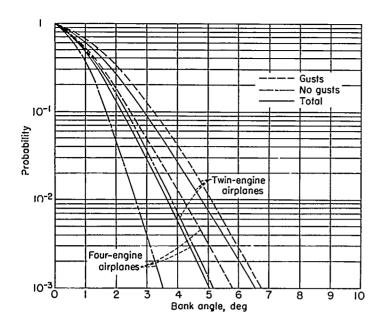
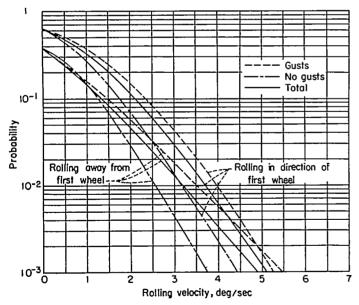


FIGURE 8.—Probability of equaling or exceeding bank angle for conditions of gusts, no gusts, and total landings.



	Number o	of landings
Landing condition	Twin-engine airplanes	Four-engine airplanes
Gusts	132 110 242	99 72 171

FIGURE 9.—Probability of equaling or exceeding bank angle for twinengine and four-engine types of airplanes for conditions of gusts, no gusts, and total landings.



	Number of landings					
Landing condition	Rolling in direction of first wheel	Rolling away from first wheel				
Gusts No gusts Total	142. 114 256	89 - 68 157				

FIGURE 10.—Probability of equaling or exceeding rolling velocity for conditions of gusts, no gusts, and total landings in direction of first wheel to touch and away from first wheel to touch.



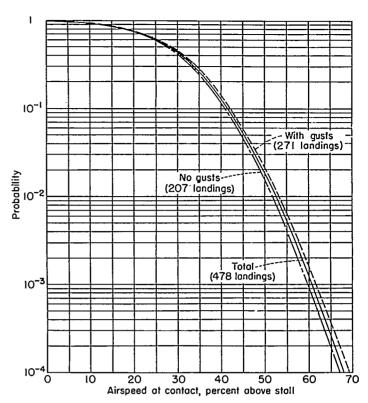


FIGURE 11.—Probability curve for percentage by which contact airspeed exceeds stalling speed. (Stalling speed for condition of 0.9 of maximum permissible landing weight.)

BANK ANGLE

The frequency distribution of bank angles at contact indicated a ratio of about 4 to 1 for the occurrence of landings with a left angle of bank (left wheel contacting first) compared to landings with an angle of bank to the right at contact. Two effects may have contributed to the predominance of left angles of bank: (1) the pilot's location on the left side of the airplane, which, according to the opinion of experienced pilots, results in a tendency to carry the left wing slightly low, and (2) a greater percentage of landings with cross winds from the left (left and right cross winds are in the ratio of about 10 to 1).

The curve for the probability of equaling or exceeding given angles of bank for the 413 airplane landings for which this quantity was obtained indicates that an angle of bank of 6° will probably be equaled or exceeded once in about 900 landings (fig. 8). For conditions without gusts, under which 182 observations were made, a bank angle of 6° would be expected to be equaled or exceeded once in only about 8,000 landings, whereas the curve for gusty conditions predicts a probability of a bank angle of 6° once in about 450 landings. Out of 1,000 landings, the values of bank angle likely to be equaled or exceeded once are 4.8° and 6.6° for conditions of no gusts and gusts, respectively. The limitation of roll angle imposed by some part of the airplane other than the landing gear contacting the ground first is from 8° to 16° for the four-engine transport airplanes and from 17° to 21° for the twin-engine transport airplanes considered in the present analysis. The probability curves of bank angle for the categories of twin-engine and four-engine airplanes, together with the effect of gusts (fig. 9), indicate that with the twinengine airplanes there was a considerably higher probability of equaling or exceeding a given angle of bank than with the four-engine airplanes. For the total number of landings, for example, a bank angle of 5° is expected to be equaled or exceeded once in about 130 landings for the twin-engine airplanes, whereas a 5° angle of bank for the four-engine airplanes would be equaled or exceeded once in only about 1,000 landings. The effect of gusty-wind conditions, as before, is to increase the probability of equaling or exceeding a given angle of bank.

The difference in mean bank angles at contact and the difference in the standard deviations from these means between the 231 landings with gusts and the 182 landings without gusts (see table III(b) and fig. 8) are statistically significant. The differences in mean bank angles and the standard deviations from the means between the 242 landings of twin-engine transports and the 171 landings of four-engine airplanes (see table III(b) and fig. 9) are also statistically significant (see ref. 5).

ROLLING VELOCITY

The frequency distributions indicated about twice as many cases of airplanes rolling in the direction of the first wheel to touch as compared to those for airplanes rolling away from the first wheel to contact. The probability curves of rolling velocity (fig. 10) were computed by considering the group of rolling velocities in each direction as an entity. Then the ordinates of the curves for rolling both toward and away from the first wheel to touch were multiplied by 0.62 and 0.38, respectively (relative percentages of occurrence of the two events). (See fig. 10.)

The probability curves of rolling velocity indicate a greater probability of equaling or exceeding a given value for airplanes rolling in the direction of the first wheel to touch than for airplanes rolling away. The effect of the gust condition increased the probability of equaling or exceeding a given rolling velocity for rolling in either direction. For example, out of 1,000 landings, the values of rolling velocity likely to be equaled or exceeded once are 4.4 deg/sec and 5.3 deg/sec for conditions of no gusts and gusts, respectively. The differences in probabilities between the curves for the total number of landings for rolling in either direction decrease as rolling velocities increase above about 2 deg/sec. This result was also true for landings made under gusty conditions.

AIRSPEED AT CONTACT

The probability curves (fig. 11) for the percentage by which contact airspeed exceeds stalling speed indicate that 1 out of 10 transport airplanes in routine daytime operations will touch down with an airspeed which is equal to or greater than 40 percent above the stalling speed (based on an assumed loading of 0.9 of the maximum permissible landing

weight). For 1 out of 100 landings, the contact airspeed will equal or exceed a speed 50 percent above the stalling speed, and for 1 out of 1,000 landings, the contact airspeed will equal or exceed a speed about 60 percent above the stalling speed. Gustiness appeared to have only a very small effect on the airspeed at contact, as contrasted to the relatively substantial effects on the probabilities of equaling or exceeding given values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity, as has been pointed out previously. In this case, the reason for the absence of an effect due to gusts may be that the airplanes land so fast that there is sufficient speed margin above the stall to take care of the gusty conditions. The effect on the airspeed at contact due to various runway lengths cannot be indicated, insamuch as all the data so far obtained have been for landings made on only one runway.

The frequency distribution for the percentage of landing airspeed above stalling speed indicates that the greatest number of landings (201 out of the 478, or 42 percent) occurred in the range from 20 to 30 percent above the stalling speed, and the next largest number (142 or 30 percent) occurred in the range from 30 to 40 percent above the stalling speed. These facts are evidenced in figure 11 by the relatively high probabilities (above 0.1) indicated by the curve at all percentages up to 40 percent above the stalling speed.

CONCLUSIONS

Results of the analysis of the 478 landings obtained during clear-weather operations of present-day transport airplanes landing on a runway 5,210 feet long at the Washington National Airport have indicated the following conclusions:

- 1. For the transport airplanes in general, the gusty condition had a substantial effect in increasing the values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity likely to be equaled or exceeded once for a given probability but had essentially no effect on the airspeeds at contact.
 - (a) Out of 1,000 landings under conditions of no gusts, the values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity (in the direction of the first wheel to touch) likely to be equaled or exceeded once are 3.5 ft/sec, 4.8°, or 4.4 deg/sec, respectively.
 - (b) Out of 1,000 landings under conditions with gusts, the values of sinking speed, bank angle, and rolling velocity (in the direction of the first wheel to touch) likely to be equaled or exceeded once are 4.7 ft/sec, 6.6°, or 5.3 deg/sec, respectively.
 - (c) The airplanes, in general, touched down at airspeeds with a considerable margin above the stall; the airspeed at contact in 1 out of 1,000 landings will probably equal or exceed an airspeed 60 percent above the stalling speed (based on an assumed loading of 0.9 of the maximum permissible landing weight).

2. Although wing loading was seen to have some effect on the sinking speeds of various transport airplanes, that is, there was a tendency for airplanes of higher wing loading to land with higher sinking speeds, the actual correspondence was rather poor, and study of a greater number of landings is required in order to analyze the influence of wing loading and other parameters which cause the differences in sinking speeds for the various types of airplanes.

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va., March 17, 1954.

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TABLE II VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
4 6 7 8 9	A B G A E	Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14	1312 1340 1354 1400 1408	8 8	Calm Calm Calm 2 2		0 0 0 -1.7 -1.7	0 0 0 1.0 1.0	2.4 1.0 1.2 1.3	-0.6 1.6 .6	0.6 	84.0 83.5 109.3 93.9 100.5	84.0 83.5 109.3 92.2 98.8
11 13 14 15 16	E G B	Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 15	0934 0942 0953 0955 1000	88E 88E 88E 88E	3 3 3 3		-3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0	.4 .4 .4 .4	1.3 .9 1.0 .9	1.9 .4 7	-1.0 .3 -2.7 6	102.1 101.1 112.2 87.4 92.6	99. 1 98. 1 109. 2 84. 4 89. 6
17 19 20 21 22	G B A F G	Jan. 15 Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16	1005 1010 1425 1427 1431	s wnw wnw wnw	6 6 16 16 16	24 24 24 24	-5.2 -5.2 12.6 12.6 12.6	3.0 3.0 9.8 9.8 9.8	.8 .1 .4 1.4 2.6	2 .1 2.7 4	-1.7 0 -2.7 -1.3	107. 5 75. 9 72. 4 85. 9 101. 1	102.3 70.7 85.0 98.5 113.7
23 24 25 26 27	B G F A E	Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16	1432 1433 1438 1440 1441	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	16 16 16 16 16	24 24 24 24 24 24	12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6	9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8	.9 1.8 .4 .8 1.5	8 9 1.7 6	-5.5 9 1.5 -1.7	60. 9 99. 0 93. 0 102. 5 94. 8	73. 5 111. 6 105. 6 115. 1 107. 4
28 29 30 31 32	e Ge B	Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 16	1446 1452 1455 1456 1500	WNW WNW WNW WNW	16 16 16 16 18	24 24 24 24 24 20	12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 11.6	9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 3.1	2.0 2.5 1.0 2.0 1.8	1.5 1.3 1	6 -1.8 -1.4	90. 2 91. 9 94. 3 96. 8 72. 6	102.8 104.5 106.9 109.4 84.2
34 35 43 45 46	E G F I	Jan. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1514 1515 1105 1111 1127	NW NW NW NW NW	12 12 16 16 16	20 20 24 24 24 24	11.6 11.6 15.5 15.5 15.5	3.1 3.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	3.0 .9 1.2 .6 1.7	2.6 1.3 5 8	1.2 -1.1 -1.2 -1.2 2.0	84.3 99.4 93.6 91.7 75.8	95. 9 111. 0 109. 1 107. 2 91. 3
47 49 50 51 52	E G G E E	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1180 1145 1150 1200 1201	NW NW NW NNW NNW	16 16 16 16 16	24 24 24 	15.5 15.5 15.5 15.8 15.8	4.1 4.1 4.1 2.2 2.2	1.2 1.4 1.0 1.4 1.1	8 2.0 .6	8 .6 -1.1	95. 7 93. 9 98. 1 84. 9 85. 1	111. 2 109. 4 113. 6 100. 7 100. 9
53 54 55 56 57	E E E E H E H	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1202 1203 1205 1209 1211	NNW NNW NNW NNW	16 16 16 16 16		15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.2	1.3 1.1 1.3 2.0 1.0	2 .8 2.6 1.2	6 6 1 -1.4 2	88. 9 104. 9 88. 1 78. 2 81. 1	104.7 120.7 103.9 94.0 96.9
58 59 60 61 62	FHEEH	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1213 1215 1216 1217 1220	NNW NNW NNW NNW NNW	16 16 16 16 16		15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1.0 1.6 1.7 .6 2.4	-1.1 1.0 -1.0 8 .3	2 -1.7 -1.4 1.4 3	75.8 91.5 72.8 82.9 89.2	91. 6 107. 3 88. 6 98. 7 105. 0
64 65 69 70 72	F J G H	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1250 1251 1305 1308 1337	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 15		14. 8 14. 5 14. 5 14. 5 14. 5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	.3 1.8 .9 1.1	1.0 -1.7 0	.5 0 5 1.0	82. 1 79. 6 99. 5 95. 9 92. 7	96.6 94.1 114.0 110.4 107.2
74 77 80 81 82	E G G B	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Jan. 28 Jan. 26 Jan. 26	1346 1406 1423 1427 1428	NW NW NW NW	15 17 17 17 17		14.5 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4	8.9 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	.8 .9 .6 1.7	9 1.5 -2.2 5 -1.2	2 7 8 .7	87. 2 83. 5 99. 1 104. 1 78. 3	101. 7 99. 9 115. 5 120. 5 94. 7
83 85 94 95 97	G G E E	Jan. 26 Jan. 26 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1431 1440 1115 1120 1134	NW NW WNW WNW WNW	17 17 14 14 14	23 23 23 23	16.4 16.4 11.0 11.0 11.0	4.4 4.4 8.6 8.6 8.6	1.6 .9 2.0 2.7 .1	,1 -1.0 .1 1.4	4 .4 .8 3	80. 9 83. 3 91. 7 100. 6 105. 5	97.3 99.7 102.7 111.6 116.5
98 99 100 101 102	D B G J	Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1140 1142 1152 1157 1158	WNW WNW WNW WNW	14 14 14 14 14	23 23 23 23 23 23	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6	1.0 8.1 1.9 2.0	2.5 6 .3	-1.7 1 -1.7	91. 5 81. 2 101. 8 98. 8 102. 5	102.5 92.2 112.8 109.8 113.5
104 107 109 110 111	J B H G B	Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1203 1212 1215 1216 1218	W W W W	16 16 16 16 16	25 25 25 25 25 25	8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8	2.3 1.8 1.7 .8 1.1		-2.7 -1.2 -2.5 -3.5	88. 1 73. 7 92. 6 93. 0 70. 2	96. 1 81. 7 100. 6 101. 0 78. 2

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch,
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE II—Continued VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
112 115 116 120 121	BEGGG	Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1233 1245 1250 1306 1315	W W W WNW WNW	16 16 16 15 15	25 25 25 24 24 24	8.0 8.0 8.0 11.8 11.8	13.8 13.8 13.8 9.2 9.2	1.0 1.6 1.3 2.3 1.4	-2.1 .4 .1.3 1.5	-1.1 2 -1.2 -2.0	72.3 82.3 95.6 90.2 97.7	80.3 90.3 103.6 102.0 109.5
122 123 124 130 132	B G J	Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1318 1335 1350 1405 1408	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	15 15 15 16 16	24 24 24 25 25	11.8 11.8 11.8 12.6 12.6	9. 2 9. 2 9. 2 9. 9 9. 9	2.1 .9 1.0 1.8 1.6	.3 1.3 -1.2 .5 2.3	-2.3 -3.0 8 -1.4 -3.2	103.8 67.0 106.1 77.4 84.3	115.6 78.8 117.9 90.0 96.9
134 135 137 138 140	E G E I G	Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9 Feb. 9	1411 1416 1431 1432 1441	WNW WNW WNW WNW	16 16 16 16 16	25 25 25 25 25 25	12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6	9. 9 9. 9 9. 9 9. 9 9. 9	2.1 1.3 .4 1.8 2.0	7 2.2 3 2.8 .9	-1.8 -3.3 -L1 4	78. 0 99. 5 86. 4 101. 3 85. 9	90. 6 112. 1 99. 0 113. 9 98. 5
141 142 144 145 148	j B E F	Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1443 1055 1058 1100 1106	WNW NW NW NW NW	16 14 14 15 15	25 	12. 6 13. 5 13. 5 14. 5 14. 5	9. 9 3. 6 3. 6 3. 9 3. 9	1.3 1.3 .6 .4 1.4	1.9 1.5 1.2 1.2	7 3 1 -1.1	78.8 86.2 89.8 82.8 86.2	91. 4 99. 7 103. 3 97. 3 100. 7
149 150 151 153 154	F B J B G	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1111 1113 1121 1145 1150	NW NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 15		14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	.6 .4 1.9 1.0 1.5	-1.1 2.8 0	.5 6 .9	81. 8 71. 4 90. 4 76. 5 101. 1	95.8 85.9 104.9 91.0 115.6
157 158 159 162 163	E H J E	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1200 1201 1205 1210 1213	NNW NNW NNW NNW	16 16 16 16 16		15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	.6 2.4 1.8 1.4 1.8	1.5 .3 1.9 	.4 .6 8 -1.6	76.5 80.6 89.8 97.5 88.3	92.3 96.4 105.6 113.3 104.1
164 167 168 169 170	H G J G	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1215 1233 1236 1255 1301	NNW NNW NNW NNW	16 16 18 18 17		15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2 4.4	.7 1.8 1.5 1.0 1.2	2.3 6 1.9 .1	-1.4 -1.6 9 3	67. 6 87. 9 83. 8 99. 2 89. 6	83. 4 103. 7 99. 6 115. 0 106. 0
171 172 173 174 175	B K J B	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1303 1310 1325 1327 1328	NW NW NW NW NW	17 17 17 17 17		16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	.8 23 .7 11 1.0	2.1 -1.6 .8 2.3 1.3	1.5 3 -1.3 6	76. 2 96. 0 98. 1 100. 0 78. 2	92.6 112.4 114.5 116.4 94.6
178 178 180 181 184	B G F B G	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1832 1341 1346 1347 1403	NW NW NW NW WNW	17 17 17 17 17		16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 13.4	4.4 4.4 4.4 10.5	.5 .7 .4 1.9 .2	.9 	-1.3 -1.0	63.4 91.0 81.1 80.0 93.3	84.8 107.4 97.5 96.4 106.7
185 186 187 188 189	I B E F	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1408 1409 1410 1411 1418	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	17 17 17 17 17		13. 4 13. 4 13. 4 13. 4 18. 4	10. 5 10. 5 10. 5 10. 5 10. 5	1.2 1.1 .3 1.2 1.2	-1.8 3 1.9 6	-1.4 6 1	104.2 76.3 77.8 84.4 91.9	117.6 89.7 91.2 97.8 105.3
190 191 194 195 196	A F G D F	Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10 Feb. 10	1419 1422 1438 1441 1442	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	17 17 17 17 17		13.4 13.4 13.4 18.4 18.4	10. 5 10. 5 10. 5 10. 5 10. 5	1.2 1.6 1.9 1.0 1.7	1.2 .2 .8 2.5 .4	1.4 -1.0 -2.9 1.6 1	65. 5 78. 8 88. 9 87. 9 83. 1	78.9 92.2 102.3 101.3 96.5
198 199 200 201 202	E H B J	Feb. 10 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1447 1036 1040 1055 1057	WNW WSW WSW WSW WSW	17 16 16 16 16	24 24 24 24 24	13.4 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	10.5 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	2.0 2.5 .3 1.8 2.5	7.1 2.6 1.7 2	6 3.9 .4 .4	81. 2 101. 8 78. 8 108. 2 108. 2	94.6 104.0 81.0 110.4 110.4
203 205 206 207 208	E F B G	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1102 1115 1116 1120 1123	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	22 22 22 22 22 22	83 83 83 33 33	17.3 17.8 17.3 17.3 17.3	13. 6 13. 6 13. 6 13. 6 13. 6	1.0 1.1 1.2 .8 1.4	.6 .6 1	-3.0 8 4	96. 4 95. 1 84. 4 82. 9 96. 5	113.7 112.4 101.7 100.2 113.8
211 212 213 214 215	H G H J	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1154 1156 1158 1201 1206	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	22 22 22 18 18	33 33 33 30 30	17.8 17.8 17.3 14.2 14.2	13.6 13.6 13.6 11.1 11.1	.5 .1 1.5 .6 1.3	2 .9 .4 2.7	6 4 3 -2.0 -2.3	101.7 83.5 99.9 89.4 98.5	119.0 100.8 117.2 103.6 112.7

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE II—Continued

VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
217 218 219 220 222	нячан	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1209 1212 1216 1219 1223	WNW WNW WNW WNW	18 18 18 18 18	30 30 30 30 30	14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1	2.3 1.1 1.6 1.8 1.3	-2.0 1.8 4 .1	3 -1.1 6	81. 8 86. 2 92. 0 83. 1 95. 1	96. 0 100. 4 106. 2 97. 3 109. 3
224 225 226 229 231	E E I	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1229 1230 1238 1250 1259	WNW WNW WNW WNW	18 18 18 18 18	30 30 30 30 30	14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1	1.9 3.6 2.5 1.7 1.9	1. 1 1. 9 . 6 . 9	-2.1 -2.5 -2.3 -1.8	94. 0 81. 6 89. 0 94. 6 98. 3	108. 2 95. 8 103. 2 108. 8 112. 5
232 233 234 235 236	G J E F	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1304 1327 1407 1408 1420	WNW WNW WNW WNW	22 23 22 22 22 22	36 36 84 34 34	17. 3 17. 8 17. 3 17. 3 17. 3	13. 6 13. 6 13. 6 13. 6 13. 6	1.9 2.2 1.8 1.4 1.2	1.0 1.7 1.8	-3.4 -3.6 -3.8	89.3 92.3 90.7 94.0 86.2	106. 6 109. 6 108. 0 111. 3 103. 5
239 240 241 242 243	E F G C F	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5	1427 1435 1436 1438 1439	WNW WNW WNW WNW	22 23 22 22 22 22	34 34 34 34 34	17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3	12.6 12.6 13.6 18.6 13.6	.9 1.1 2.4 .7 2.4	1 .4 	-1.7 -1.9 1.1	78. 4 82. 6 87. 1 80. 8 79. 3	95.7 99.9 104.4 98.1 96.0
245 246 247 248 252	F E I G	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 9	1446 1458 1459 1500 1105	WNW WNW WNW WNW	22 22 22 22 22 15	34 34 34 34	17. 8 17. 3 17. 3 17. 3 14. 5	13. 6 13. 6 12. 6 13. 6 3. 9	1.9 .7 1.8 1.9 1.9	-1.5 -2.6 -8	-2.1 -2.3 -3.3 -3.7 .7	79. 1 88. 6 99. 9 98. 2 100. 1	96. 4 105. 9 117. 2 115. 5 114. 6
253 254 255 256 259	F	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1109 1113 1116 1118 1133	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 15		14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	.5 2.3 1.6 .6 1.8	3 .5 .7 5 1.0	0 2 .1 5 -1.3	82.3 107.9 86.6 99.4 101.6	96.8 122.4 101.1 113.9 116.1
261 263 264 265 266	G J E J	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1148 1200 1201 1202 1207	NW W W W	15 12 12 12 12		14.5 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	3.9 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	.8 2.1 1.9 8.4 2.5	-1.9 .7 1.3 .1 2	2 1.0 -3.2 .2	91.4 108.1 86.8 91.8 95.0	105.9 114.1 92.8 97.8 101.0
267 263 270 271 272	F H H J	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1208 1211 1216 1221 1231	W W W W	12 12 12 12 12 12		6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0	10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	1.3 .6 1.1 .5 1.5	2 0 -1.8 1.1	5 -1.3 -1.2 4	95.8 80.3 89.7 96.9 101.4	101.8 80.3 95.7 102.9 107.4
273 274 275 276 278	H F G H	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1234 1237 1238 1240 1250	W W W W	12 12 19 12 12		6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0	10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	1.8 .5 1.3 1.9 1.8	1.1 6 .3 .9	-1.4 -1.4 -1.2 -3.7 -1.1	106.4 112.1 90.9 110.4 100.5	112.4 118.1 96.9 116.4 100.5
280 281 282 283 284	B G E A E	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1303 1310 1326 1329 1339	W W W W	10 10 10 10 10		5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7	1.4 1.6 2.4 1.5	2.3 1.5	4 -1.1 -1.4 .8	75. 4 106. 4 84. 4 86. 0 87. 1	80.4 111.4 89.4 91.0 92.1
285 286 288 289 290	B G F G	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9	1347 1350 1357 1401 1403	W W W WNW WNW	10 10 10 8 8		5.0 5.0 5.0 6.3 6.8	8.7 8.7 8.7 4.9 4.9	.8 1.2 .6 1.3	3.5 5 -1.2 .1 -2.0	8 -1.8 1 -1.3 -1.2	71. 2 92. 6 93. 7 85. 8 90. 0	70. 2 97. 2 98. 7 92. 1 96. 3
291 292 294 295 296	I E F A B	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 9		WNW WNW WNW WNW	8 8 8 8		6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9	.8 2.2 1.9 .4 1.0	3.2 1.8 0 4	-1.9 -3.2 -1.7 -1.0 2	102. 0 90. 2 91. 5 90. 9 69. 5	108. 3 96. 5 97. 8 97. 2 75. 8
297 298 299 300 301	F G B H E	Mar. 9 Mar. 9 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1422 1431 1126 1129 1130	WNW WNW WNW WNW	8 8 20 20 20	26 26 26 26	6.3 6.3 15.8 15.8 15.8	4.9 4.9 12.3 12.3 12.3	1.2 1.7 1.1 .6 1.0	1.2 .9 	-1.0 -2.2 1.5 -2.6	83. 0 106. 0 87. 3 97. 7 82. 8	89.3 112.3 103.1 113.5 98.6
302 304 305 306 307	G B G J	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1156 1200	WNW WNW WNW NW NW	20 20 20 18 18	26 26 26 25 25 25	15.8 15.8 15.8 17.4 17.4	12.3 12.3 12.3 4.7 4.7	2.9 1.9 2.4 1.9	1 -1.3 .6 .4	-1.4 5 -2.7 -2.9 0	89.0 79.3 80.0 111.0 102.4	104.8 95.1 95.8 128.4 119.8

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE II—Continued VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Virspeed mph
308 309 310 311 313	F B H E	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1205 1212 1214 1222 1226	NW NW NW NW	18 18 18 18 18	25 25 25 25 25 25	17. 4 17. 4 17. 4 17. 4 17. 4	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	1.9 1.0 1.6 1.8	-1.6 -1.7 2.0 2.4	-4 2 -1.4 -1.7	72. 4 71. 0 83. 6 93. 1 92. 2	89. 8 88. 4 101. 0 110. 5 109. 6
314 315 316 317 318	J E J A	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1227 1231 1234 1241 1244	NW NW NW NW NW	18 18 18 18	25 25 26 25 25 25	17. 4 17. 4 17. 4 17. 4 17. 4	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7	1.4 2.9 1.8 .8	.1 1.6 .6 -2.2	5 0 -1.6 6 5	108. 1 91. 3 83. 6 109. 2 76. 1	125. 5 108. 7 101. 0 120. 6 93. 5
319 320 321 322 323	E H G G	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1246 1247 1250 1302 1304	NW NW NW WNW WNW	18 18 18 18 18	25 25 25 28 28	17. 4 17. 4 17. 4 14. 2 14. 2	4.7 4.7 4.7 11.1 11.1	2.2 1.4 1.5 1.4 2.2	-1.6 4 .7	3 6 3 1 L9	91. 9 98. 2 96. 9 94. 5 106. 7	109. 3 115. 6 114. 3 108. 7 120. 9
324 326 327 328 329	G B E B	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1315 1343 1345 1346 1402	WNW WNW WNW WNW NW	18 18 18 18 18	28 28 28 28	14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.5	11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 3. 9	1.1 .9 1.7 .9	3.6 1.6 1.3 1.4	8 -1.3 -1.9 1.2	102. 2 85. 2 84. 4 77. 6 98. 8	116. 4 99. 4 98. 6 91. 8 113. 3
331 332 333 335 336	G I H F	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1409 1410 1411 1414 1417	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 16		14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	.9 2.4 .4 1.6 1.4	0 -1.9 .3 -1.2 2.1	-1.4 .6 .4 .1 -1.8	100.9 109.3 105.4 76.8 89.4	115. 4 123. 8 119. 9 91. 3 103. 9
337 338 339 340 341	G G F B G	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1418 1422 1425 1426 1427	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 15		14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	1.6 1.4 1.0 .9 1.4	4 6 .8 2.6 6	1 -21 .4 -28 -21	105. 8 109. 6 95. 6 77. 6 116. 4	120, 8 124, 1 110, 1 92, 1 130, 9
342 343 344 346 347	E E F G	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19	1428 1429 1431 1440 1442	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 15 15		14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	2.1 1.8 3.0 1.4 .8	-3.1 -1.6 .2 1.0	9 -1.5 9 9 -1.5	83. 1 96. 9 100. 0 101. 4 104. 6	97. 6 111. 4 114. 5 115. 9 119. 1
348 349 350 352 353	G B G F	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 20 Mar. 20	1447 1451 1452 1150 1155	NW NW NW NW	15 15 15 18 18	28 28	14. 5 14. 5 14. 5 17. 4 17. 4	8.9 8.9 3.9 4.7 4.7	2.0 1.5 1.9 2.3 1.2	-1.9 2.5 1.5 -1.0	-1.5 -2.3 -3.3 1.0	99. 3 81. 0 105. 3 96. 8 92. 6	113.8 95.5 119.8 114.2 110.0
354 355 357 359 360	J E B E H	Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20	1200 1204 1213 1220 1221	WNW WNW WNW WNW	20 20 20 20 20 20	27 27 27 27 27 27	15. 8 15. 8 15. 8 15. 8 15. 8	12. 3 12. 3 12. 3 12. 3 12. 3	1.1 1.7 1.1 2.3 2.6	2 21 1.6 2.8 -2.7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.6 \\ -2.8 \\ .4 \\ -2.1 \\ .6 \end{array} $	94. 8 86. 7 72. 2 86. 8 88. 6	110. 6 102. 5 88. 0 102. 6 104. 4
361 363 364 365 368	F E G	Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20	1222 1226 1228 1230 1242	WNW WNW WNW WNW	20 20 20 20 20 20	27 27 27 27 27 27	15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	12. 8 12. 8 12. 3 12. 3 12. 3	3.1 2.0 1.7 1.1 .8	9 2.3 -2.4 -1.4	9 -1.1 2 -1.5 6	80. 6 105. 9 70. 8 96. 1 103. 3	96. 4 121. 7 86. 6 111. 9 119. 1
369 370 372 373 375	H G G E	Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20	1244 1250 1310 1312 1349	WNW WNW NNW NNW NNW	20 20 15 15 15	27 27 22 22 22 22	15.8 15.8 14.8 14.8	12.3 12.3 2.1 2.1 2.1	4.5 .9 1.1 1.0 .8	-1.2 0 1.4 6	9 9 1.4 .3 1	98. 0 102. 5 95. 8 96. 5 86. 6	113.8 118.3 110.6 111.3 101.4
376 377 378 379 381	J G F E	Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 20 Mar. 27	1353 1356 1402 1404 1103	NNW NNW WNW WNW WNW	15 15 16 16 20	22 22 20 20 28	14.8 14.8 12.6 12.6 15.8	2.1 2.1 9.9 9.9 12.3	1.4 .5 1.2 2.3 2.8	.1 2.0 -1.1 .2 1.5	-1.2 2.3 -2.4 1 -1.3	98. 8 95. 0 96. 1 87. 5 82. 4	113.6 109.8 108.7 100.1 98.2
382 383 384 386 387	B B J	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1104 1111 1124 1130 1139	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	20 20 20 20 20 20	28 28 28 28 28 28	15. 8 15. 8 15. 8 15. 8 15. 8	12. 3 12. 3 12. 3 12. 3 12. 3	1.0 1.1 2.3 1.6 .1	2.0 1 -1.1 .5 1	-3.3 6 -2.0 -1.6	79. 8 87. 5 100. 7 70. 8 97. 8	95. 6 103. 3 116. 5 86. 6 113. 6
388 389 390 391 392	G F E	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1143 1151 1156 1200 1202	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	20 20 20 14 14	28 28 28 29 29	15. 8 15. 8 15. 8 11. 0 11. 0	12.3 12.3 12.3 8.6 8.6	1.7 2.5 1.5 1.0 1.6	2.5 1 5 .3 .6	6 8 5 2 -1.7	92. 7 99. 2 94. 1 93. 9 83. 2	108.5 115.0 109.9 104.9 94.2

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE II—Continued

VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Lending number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Oross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (•)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
393 394 395 396 397	e B F E H	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1211 1217 1218 1225 1226	WNW WNW WNW WNW	14 14 14 14 14	29 29 29 29 29	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6	1.7 .4 2.2 2.7 .3	0.4 -2.1 .1 1 1.6	-0.8 -1.3 -1.4 8 -1.8	83.6 72.1 88.0 81.8 94.7	94. 6 83. 1 99. 0 92. 8 105. 7
398 399 400 401 402	E J J E	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1227 1229 1230 1231 1233	WNW WNW WNW WNW	14 14 14 14 14	29 29 29 29 29	11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6	.3 1.2 2.0 1.6 1.3	9 -1.3 4 3	-1.1 5 .3 -2.2 -1.6	94. 3 105. 0 99. 2 107. 6 93. 4	105.3 116.0 110.0 118.6 104.4
403 404 406 407 409	нноск	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1238 1246 1315 1336 1343	WNW WNW WNW WNW	14 14 16 16 16	29 29	11.0 11.0 12.6 12.6 12.6	8.6 8.6 9.9 9.9 9.9	1.3 1.2 .8 1.2 2.0	4 4 1.5 .1	-1.4 8 -2.6 -2.1 9	101.8 93.5 95.8 104.0 96.0	112.8 104.5 108.4 116.6 108.6
410 411 412 413 415	BLGOE	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1346 1353 1358 1401 1404	WNW WNW WNW WNW	16 16 16 8 8		12.6 12.6 12.6 6.3 6.3	9.9 9.9 9.9 4.9 4.9	.5 2.0 1.2 .9 1.3	1.7 .7 3.0 .9 .6	-2.1 6 7 6 -1.7	77. 8 104. 6 98. 8 85. 1 97. 5	90.4 117.2 111.4 91.4 103.8
416 417 418 419 420	G I F A E	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1408 1409 1411 1413 1415	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	8 8 8 8		6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9	.6 .7 .7 .8 1.6	.3 .3 .3 .4 1.9	-1.8 6 -1.9 -2.9 1	109. 2 109. 0 100. 7 89. 4 94. 1	115.5 115.3 107.0 95.7 100.4
422 423 424 425 426	ተውኩውው	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1421 1426 1430 1438 1440	WNW WNW WNW WNW	8 8 8 8		6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9	1.9 1.7 .5 .9 1.0	2.9 6 -2.3 2	-3.1 7 -1.8 -3.7 -3.1	101. 2 105. 7 93. 6 99. 1 100. 8	107. 5 112. 0 99. 9 105. 4 107. 1
427 428 429 430 431	REBGF	Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27 Mar. 27	1441 1442 1443 1452 1457	WNW WNW WNW WNW	8 8 8 8		6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9	20 10 .5 16 14	 2 .5 1.1 .6	-2.0 6 -2.4 -1.1	80. 6 83. 8 71. 9 105. 7 92. 8	86.9 90.1 78.2 112.0 99.1
432 433 434 435 436	B R F F	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1042 1044 1105 1109 1114	NW NW WNW WNW WNW	26 26 28 28 28	3 <u>4</u> 3 <u>4</u> 38 38 38	25. 1 25. 1 22. 1 22. 1 22. 1 22. 1	6.7 6.7 17.2 17.2 17.2	.9 2.0 1.5 .9 1.3	-1.7 2 2 2.0 -1.9	-1.7 2 2 9 -2.6	71.4 100.5 78.0 70.0 86.8	96, 5 125, 6 100, 1 92, 1 108, 9
437 438 439 440 441	B F J	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1118 1121 1122 1123 1136	WNW WNW WNW WNW	28 28 28 28 28	38 38 88 88 38	22. 1 22. 1 22. 1 22. 1 22. 1 22. 1	17. 2 17. 2 17. 2 17. 2 17. 2	1.2 1.7 1.2 1.7 1.5	2.5 1.4 2.1 2.3 1.2	-2.6 -1.0 -2 -3.0 -1.0	74. 4 71. 1 64. 8 88. 3 75. 9	96. 5 93. 2 86. 9 110. 4 98. 0
442 444 445 448 447	G B G F E	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1142 1210 1211 1213 1216	WNW WNW WNW WNW	28 25 25 25 25 25	38 36 36 86 86	22. 1 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7	17.2 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4	1.5 .5 2.7 .7 1.0	-3.6 2.1 1.9 2 2.7	2 -1.8 -3.1 2 -4.0	91, 2 60, 8 94, 1 70, 7 81, 0	113.3 80.5 113.8 90.4 100.7
448 449 450 451 452	J E G H	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1218 1220 1222 1225 1226	WNW WNW WNW WNW	25 25 25 25 25 25	36 36 36 36 36	19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7	15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4	2.6 1.4 1.4 .1 2.2	.8 3 2 .2	4 4 7	87. 7 83. 5 69. 7 88. 1 85. 2	107, 4 103, 2 89, 4 107, 8 104, 9
453 454 455 456 457	B H H A E	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1282 1237 1256 1257 1258	WNW WNW WNW WNW	25 25 25 25 25 25	36 36 36 36 36	19. 7 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7	15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4	2.0 .5 .9 .8 2.6	3.9 .6 .1 1.4 -4.9	-3.5 -1.2 4 .4 2.6	56. 2 70. 5 83. 6 67. 8 80. 0	75.9 90.2 103.3 87.5 99.7
453 459 460 465 466	G G I	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1302 1305 1307 1350 1352	NW NW NW NW NW	28 28 28 28 28	38 38 38 38 38	27. 0 27. 0 27. 0 27. 0 27. 0	7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3	1.1 1.0 1.6 .9 3.8	.4 -7 -2.0 2.3	4 -1.6 -1.0 5	84. 2 85. 3 90. 5 83. 2 85. 0	111, 2 112, 3 117, 5 110, 2 112, 0
468 469 470 472 475	j G E B	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1358 1409 1410 1415 1421	NW NW NW NW	28 24 24 24 24 24	38 33 33 33 33	27. 0 23. 2 23. 2 23. 2 23. 2 23. 2	7.3 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	.9 1.5 1.1 2.7 .8	-2.0 8 .8 .5	1.4 7 9 9	85. 8 76. 5 86. 9 78. 8 78. 8	112.8 99.7 110.1 102.0 102.0

<sup>Positive values—head wind.
Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
Positive values—right bank.</sup>

TABLE II-Continued VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph (*)	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec (b)	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
477 479 480 481 482	BEGEF	Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30 Mar. 30	1427 1437 1443 1445 1446	NW NW NW NW NW	24 24 24 24 24 24	33 33 33 33 33	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	0.7 3.4 .6 2.1 1.3	-0.5 .5 1.5 1.0 -1.2	-2.5 7 4 1 9	72.8 71.4 84.4 66.5 67.8	96. 0 94. 6 107. 6 89. 7 91. 0
485 486 487 488 490	1 G 1	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1118 1132 1140 1143 1150	NW NW NW NW	16 16 16 16 16	27 27 27 27 27 27	15. 5 15. 5 15. 5 15. 5 15. 5	4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	1.7 .5 2.1 1.6	1 5 -1.7	-1.2 3 8	91. 0 81. 6 96. 0 98. 4 96. 3	106.5 97.1 111.5 113.9 111.8
491 492 493 494 495	н к к в	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1152 1154 1158 1202 1205	NW NW NW WNW WNW	16 16 16 18 18	27 27 27 27	15. 5 15. 5 15. 5 14. 2 14. 2	4.1 4.1 4.1 11.1 11.1	1.6 .8 1.7 .8 .5	-2.2 4 5 0	.4 4 -1.1 -1.9	94. 7 80. 8 89. 0 74. 0 66. 0	110.2 96.3 104.5 88.2 80.2
496 497 498 499 500	ECFBE	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1211 1213 1215 1218 1224	WNW WNW WNW WNW	18 18 18 18 18		14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 11. 1	.6 1.6 .5 1.6 1.7	6 8 1.5	2 -1.0 -1.5 -2.1	97. 2 85. 9 84. 2 70. 2 81. 0	111.4 100.1 98.4 84.4 95.2
501 502 503 504 506	J H E J E	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1226 1232 1235 1240 1251	WNW WNW WNW WNW	18 18 18 18 18		14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 11. 1 11. 1	1.0 1.7 .6 .8	.6 5 1.3 -1.8	4 9 -1.0 1	99. 3 89. 4 81. 6 90. 8 74. 8	113.5 103.6 95.8 105.0 89.0
507 508 509 510 511	Н С В С	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1254 1255 1300 1302 1304	WNW WNW NW NW NW	18 18 16 16 16		14. 2 14. 2 15. 5 15. 5 15. 5	11.1 11.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	1.1 .7 .6 1.1	-1.1 5 .4 0	2.8 -1.1 0 .1 9	76. 6 94. 3 79. 3 93. 9 105. 4	90.8 108.5 94.8 109.4 120.9
512 513 514 515 516	G H K J B	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1307 1308 1319 1322 1330	NW NW NW NW	16 16 16 16 16		15. 5 15. 5 15. 5 15. 5 15. 5	4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	1.8 1.8 1.0 1.4	.4 .8 7 .4 .4	-1.0 -1.6 1.2 3	91. 4 97. 8 112. 7 89. 8 77. 8	106.9 113.8 128.2 105.3 93.8
519 521 522 523 524	G B B I	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1855 1357 1400 1404 1405	NW NW NNW NNW NNW	16 16 15 15 15		15. 5 15. 5 14. 8 14. 8 14. 8	4.1 4.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.5 1.8	-1.2 -9 .4	1.7 1.0 4 7	103.3 94.1 63.9 75.4 98.0	118.8 109.6 78.7 90.2 112.8
525 526 527 528 529	F G E A E	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1408 1410 1413 1425 1426	NNW NNW NNW NNW	15 15 15 15 15		14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.2 1.0 1.4 1.1 1.5	-1.0 8 .2 1.0 2	.3 5 7 -1.0	82.2 97.1 84.8 77.2 79.9	97.8 111.9 99.6 92.0 94.7
530 531 532 533 534	G B F F	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1431 1434 1438 1438 1445	NNW NNW NNW NNW	15 15 15 15 15 15		14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.8	5 .1 .4 4	1.2 8 2 7 .8	85, 2 93, 5 72, 6 85, 8 79, 6	100.0 108.3 87.4 100.6 94.4
535 536 537 540 541	A E A F J	Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2 Apr. 2	1448 1449 1450 1450 1505	NNW NNW NNW NNW	15 15 15 15 12		14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 11.6	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 8.1	26 1.9 1.1 1.2	-2.3 4 6 2	5 -1.2 0 -1.3 1.1	84.3 72.0 76.3 87.5 103.3	99.1 86.8 91.1 102.3 114.9
545 546 548 549 550	F O B F	Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8	1417 1424 1426 1429 1436	NW NW NW NW	6 6 6 6		5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	1.0 .4 .8 .6	6 -2.8 5 5	6 2 8 .5 1	98.0 96.2 90.1 75.4 91.3	103,8 102,0 95,9 81,2 97,1
551 552 553 554 556	G F A J	Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 8 Apr. 14	1440 1446 1457 1459 1031	NW NW NW NW WNW	6 6 6 26	36	5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 20.5	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 16.0	1.0 1.1 .9 1.0 1.3	4.7	1 -1.9	107.3 79.8 98.3 105.8 72.0	113.1 85.6 104.1 111.6 92.5
557 558 561 562 563	J B F E	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1042 1045 1051 1100 1105	WNW WNW WNW WNW	26 26 26 26 26 26	36 36 38 38 38	20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5	16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	1.5 1.3 2.4 .7 2.1	1 -5 -2.5	-4.0 3 -4.2 -1.6	106. 2 70. 5 88. 5 73. 5 92. 2	126.7 91.0 109.0 94.0 112.7

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE II—Concluded VALUES OF CONTACT CONDITIONS AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA FOR TRANSPORT LANDINGS

Landing number	Airplane type	Date of landing	Time of landing	Wind direction	Wind velocity, mph	Maximum gust velocity, mph	Parallel wind component, mph	Cross-wind component, mph	Sinking speed, fps	Rolling velocity, deg/sec	Bank angle, deg (°)	Forward ground speed, mph	Airspeed, mph
564 565 566 567 568	J H J B F	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1115 1119 1120 1121 1122	WNW WNW WNW WNW	26 26 26 26 26 26	38 38 38 38 38	20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5	16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	1.4 3.1 1.7 2.3 2.6	1.3 1.0 2.0	-0.4 4 	100. 4 85. 7 74. 5 55. 3 85. 5	120. 9 100. 2 95. 0 75. 8 100. 0
570 571 572 574 575	G B E I G	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1128 1131 1133 1138 1151	WNW WNW WNW WNW	26 26 26 26 26 26	38 38 38 38 38	20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5 20. 5	16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	1.1 1.4 3.4 2.2	-2.1 -3.3 4.1 1.5 1.4	-2.0 -3.2 -2.0 -2.0 .2	101.3 58.1 81.7 76.6 85.2	121.8 78.6 102.2 97.1 105.7
578 577 578 581 583	BF1BE	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1200 1204 1212 1221 1223	WNW WNW WNW WNW	27 27 27 27 27 27	38 38 38 38 38	21. 3 21. 3 21. 3 21. 3 21. 3	16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6	1.7 2.0 1.0 1.5	8 -3.0	-2.9 -3 	80. 7 80. 5 108. 3 74. 2 89. 8	102.0 101.8 129.6 95.5 111.1
585 587 588 589 590	I J H	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1226 1237 1238 1245 1252	WNW WNW WNW WNW	27 27 27 27 27	38 38 38 38 38	21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3	16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6	20 23 14 21 .7	2.3 2.0 	-2.0 -1.8 1 -3.8	88. 5 95. 7 100. 8 81. 5 69. 9	109.8 117.0 122.1 102.8 91.2
591 562 593 594 595	1 BEGF	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1256 1258 1302 1304 1308	WNW WNW WNW WNW	27 27 25 25 25	38 38 34 84 84	21. 8 21. 8 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7	16. 6 16. 6 15. 4 15. 4 15. 4	1.1 .5 1.8 1.4 2.4	1.2 2.3 0	6 -2.2 5 -2.2	101. 1 81. 8 83. 6 90. 0 90. 8	122.4 103.1 103.3 115.7 110.5
596 597 600 601 602	KGGBE	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1310 1312 1343 1345 1349	WNW WNW WNW WNW	25 25 25 25 25 25	34 34 34 84 84	19. 7 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7 19. 7	15. 4 15. 4 15. 4 15. 4 15. 4	.9 1.0 .6 .9	0 2-7 3.8	-2.0 -2.4 -3.4	102.7 97.8 102.2 69.4 75.8	122. 4 117. 5 121. 9 89. 1 95. 5
603 604 605 606 607	ድሮቶችሮ	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1354 1355 1400 1410 1411	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	25 25 23 23 23 23	34 34 32 32 32 32	19.7 19.7 18.1 18.1 18.1	15. 4 15. 4 14. 2 14. 2 14. 2	.8 .8 1.7 .8 1.3	2 0	3 -2.8	80. 6 83. 4 86. 4 89. 8 84. 5	100. 3 103. 1 104. 5 107. 9 102. 6
608 610 611 612 613	DEFBG	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1414 1419 1421 1423 1425	WNW WNW WNW WNW	# # # # # #	32 32 32 32 32 32	18. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 1	14.2 14.2 14.3 14.2 14.2	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.4	1.6 2.4 	-2.9 -4.6 -2.8 -2.7	83. 9 78. 1 85. 3 69. 3 84. 5	102. 0 96. 2 103. 4 87. 4 102. 6
616 617 618 620 621	FGEFF	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1434 1446 1449 1450 1451	WNW WNW WNW WNW	28 23 23 23 23 23	32 32 32 32 32 32	18. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 1	14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2	.6 1.0 2.7 1.1 1.9	.6 9 8 1.6 1.8	-1.2 2 .1 .5 -4.1	81.1 89.8 77.2 70.1 81.9	99. 2 107. 9 95. 3 88. 2 100. 0
622 623 624 625 626	r G	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1502 1503 1505 1507 1515	WNW WNW WNW WNW WNW	24 24 24 24 24 24	36 36 36 36 36	18. 9 18. 9 18. 9 18. 9 18. 9	14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8	4.4 3.4 2.2 2.1 1.1	-1.7 -1.0 .1 .2	-2.3 0 -1.4 -3.0	72. 7 105. 4 85. 0 90. 3 94. 8	91. 0 124. 3 103. 9 109. 2 113. 7
627 628 631 633 634	G F A B B	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1531 1549 1557 1612 1615	WNW WNW WNW WNW	24 24 24 24 24	36 36 36 36 36	18. 9 18. 9 18. 9 18. 9 18. 9	14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8	1.2 1.9 1.3 .9	1.6 	-5.6 -1.3	86. 2 86. 5 87. 8 72. 6 75. 5	105. 1 105. 4 106. 7 91. 5 94. 4
635 636 638	B B E	Apr. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 14	1616 1621 1626	WNW WNW WNW	24 24 24	36 36 36	18. 9 18. 9 18. 9	14.8 14.8 14.8	1.4 2.6	-2.0 .1 2	-: 4 -2: 1 -1: 7	75. 1 80. 2 81. 4	94. 0 99. 1 100. 3

Positive values—head wind.
 Positive values—rolling in direction of first wheel to touch.
 Positive values—right bank.

TABLE III VALUES OF STATISTICAL PARAMETERS FOR LANDING CONTACT CONDITIONS

(a) Sinking speed

Category	Gust condition	Number of landings	Maximum sinking sveed, ft/sec	Mean sinking sreed, ft/sec	Standard deviation, σ, ft/sec	Coefficient of skewness,
All airplanes	No gusts	207	3.4	1. 22	0. 57	0.66
	Gusts	271	4.5	1. 50	. 76	.79
	Total	478	4.5	1. 38	. 70	.76
Airplane B E F G H J	Total	67 91 75 100 36 71	2.4 4.4 3.1 3.8 4.5 2.9	1.00 1.65 1.34 1.39 1.58 1.47	. 48 . 32 . 63 . 66 . 85 . 64	. 88 . 74 . 48 . 91 . 83 —. 19
Low wing loading (airplanes A, B, C, and D).	No gusts	47	2.4	. 95	. 48	.82
	Gusts	45	2.3	1. 02	. 46	.75
	Total	92	2.4	. 98	. 47	.79
Medium wing loading (airplanes E, F, and G)_	No gusts	118	3.4	1. 28	. 57	·.64
	Gusts	148	4.4	1. 61	. 80	.70
	Total	266	4.4	1. 46	. 72	.88
High wing loading (airplanes H, I, J, and K).	No gusts	42 78 120	2.5 4.5 4.5	1. 32 1. 58 1. 49	.60 .73 .69	.20 .51 .53

(b) Bank angle

Category	Gust condition	Number of landings	Maximum bankangle, deg	Mean bank angle, deg	Standard deviation, σ	Coefficient of skewness,
All airplanes	No gusts	182	3. 7	1.01	0.80	1. 19
	Gusts	231	5. 6	1.42	1.14	. 97
	Total	413	5. 6	1.24	1.03	1. 16
Twin-engine airplanes	No gusts	110	3. 7	1. 11	. 90	.98
	Gusts	132	5. 6	1. 61	1. 22	.76
	Total	242	5. 6	1. 38	1. 11	1.06
Four-engine airplanes	No gusts	72 99 171	3.1 4.2 4.2	.87 1.17 1.05	. 58 . 96 . 84	. 97 1. 18 1. 15

(c) Rolling velocity

Category	Gust condition	Number of landings	Maximum rolling velocity, deg/sec	Mean rolling velocity, deg/sec	Standard deviation, σ	Coefficient of skewness,
Rolling toward first wheel to touch (all airplanes).	No gusts Gusts Total	114 142 256	3. 5 4. 7 4. 7	0. 98 1. 35 1. 18	0.80 1.02 .94	1.07 .73 .96
Rolling away from first wheel to touch (all airplanes).	No gusts	68 89 157	3.1 4.9 4.9	.87 1.01 .95	.73 .98 .88	1. 04 1. 59 1. 53

(d) Airspeed at contact

Category	Gust condition	Number of landings	Maximum contact air- speed, per- cent above stall	Mean contact air- speed, percent above stall	Standard deviation, σ	Coefficient of skewness,
All airplanes	No gusts	207	55. 4	28. 2	9. 58	0. 17
	Gusts	271	59. 2	29. 2	9. 67	. 20
	Total	478	59. 2	28. 7	9. 62	. 16

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